

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE		DATE: June 19, 2000
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EQ/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		U.S. PAT. NO. (if known): 09/581818
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.: PCT/JP98/05601	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE: DECEMBER 10, 1998	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED: DECEMBER 19, 1997
TITLE OF INVENTION: ENCODER		
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EQ/US: Yoshihiro SAKAI and Hidenori HASEGAWA		
Applicant hereby submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EQ/US) the following items and other information:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>XX</u> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. 2. <u> </u> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. 3. <u>XX</u> This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 USC 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the time limit set in 35 USC 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1). 4. <u>XX</u> A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date. 5. <u>XX</u> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u> </u> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <u>XX</u> has been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <u> </u> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US) 6. <u>XX</u> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). 7. <u>XX</u> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u> </u> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <u> </u> have been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <u> </u> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. d. <u>XX</u> have not been made and will not be made. 8. <u> </u> A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)). 9. <u>XX</u> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)). 10. <u> </u> A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)). 		
ITEMS 11. TO 16. BELOW CONCERN OTHER DOCUMENT(S) OR INFORMATION INCLUDED:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. <u> </u> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. 12. <u>XX</u> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included. 13. <u>XX</u> A FIRST preliminary amendment. <u> </u> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment 14. <u> </u> A substitute specification. 15. <u> </u> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter. 16. <u>XX</u> Other items or information: 7 sheets of drawings and international search report 		

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known) 09/581818	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/JP98/05601	DATE: June 19, 2000	
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17. <u>X</u> The following fees are submitted: Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5): Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO: \$840.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) \$670.00 No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) \$690.00 Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$970.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4) \$ 96.00 <div style="text-align: right;">ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT = \$ 840.00</div>	CALCULATIONS	PTO USE ONLY
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Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <u> 20 </u> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).		
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CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
TOTAL	6 - 20 =		X \$ 18.00		
INDEPENDENT	2 - 3 =		X \$ 78.00		
Multiple dependent claims(s) (if applicable)			+ \$260.00		
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$ 840.00	
Reduction by 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity statement must also be filed. (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).					
SUBTOTAL =				\$ 840.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <u> 20 </u> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				+	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$ 840.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). <div style="text-align: right;">\$40.00 per property +</div>				\$ 40.00	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$ 880.00	
				Amount to be: <div style="text-align: right;">refunded \$ _____</div> <div style="text-align: right;">charged \$ _____</div>	

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known) 09/58181-8	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/JP98/05601	DATE: June 19, 2000
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- a. XX A check in the amount of \$ **880.00** to cover the above fees is enclosed. (This paper is filed in triplicate)
- b. Please charge my Deposit Account No. 01-2340 in the amount of \$ to cover the above fees. (A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.)
- c. X The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 01-2340.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed to request that the application be restored to pending status.

Send All Correspondence To:

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SIGNATURE

Stephen G. Adrian
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32,878
REGISTRATION NUMBER

SGA/yap

09/581818

834 Rec'd PCT/PTC 19 JUN 2000

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Yoshihiro SAKAI et al.

Serial Number: Not Yet Assigned
(PCT/JP98/05601)

Filed: June 19, 2000

For: ENCODER

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

June 19, 2000

Sir:

Prior to examination of the above application, please amend the application as follows:

IN THE ABSTRACT:

Please add the Abstract of the Disclosure as shown on a separate page attached hereto.

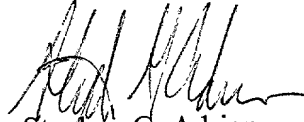
REMARKS

The Abstract of the Disclosure has been added in order to place the application in a complete format and to comply with U.S. patent practice.

In the event there are any additional fees required, please charge our Deposit Account No.
01-2340.

Respectfully submitted,

ARMSTRONG, WESTERMAN, HATTORI,
McLELAND & NAUGHTON



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[illegible][illegible]

Encoder

Technical field of the invention

The present invention relates to an optical encoder to be attached to a rotating axis of a servo motor, etc., in particular, a shape of a light receiving window which is disposed above a slit into which light comes.

Background of the arts

An optical rotary encoder is such that a code pattern is provided on a rotary disk constructed of glass, etc., light from a light emitting element such as an LED, etc., is made incident into the code pattern, light transmitted through or reflected from the code pattern is received directly by a light receiving element such as a photo diode, etc., or via a light receiving window. And a minute current of the light receiving element is amplified by a circuit substrate and is converted to adjusted electric signals, wherein the electric signals are multiplied, interpolated or pulsated to detect the rotating speed or rotating position of the abovementioned disk.

In the above rotary encoder, the quantity of light received by respective light receiving elements is not the same, and differences may arise in the minute current in the light receiving elements. Therefore, in the case where the minute

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current is amplified by the circuit substrate and converted to electric signals, a difference occurs in the degree of amplification in the respective light receiving elements.

Where electric signals are multiplied, interpolated or pulsated with respect to progress of high accuracy, if there is a difference in the respective basic signals, a problem in the frequency characteristics arises, which causes a lowering of the position precision at a high speed operation.

Therefore, the present invention was developed to solve the above problem, and it is therefore an object of the invention to provide an encoder that can prevent the position precision at a high speed operation from deteriorating.

Disclosure of the invention

An encoder according to the invention is an encoder having a code pattern provided on a rotary disk, which detects the rotation speed and rotational position of the rotary disk by receiving light coming from a light emitting element and transmitted through or reflected from the code pattern by the light receiving element; wherein a fixed slit which is disposed between the rotary disk and the light receiving element so that a plurality of light receiving windows through which light reflected from or transmitted through the code pattern passes is disposed so as to have a difference in phase at different

positions in the radial direction of the rotary disk; the length of the light receiving windows in the radial direction is set so as to gradually become shorter from the inner peripheral side toward the outer peripheral side; and the opening area of the light receiving windows at the inner peripheral side of the fixed slit is set to be equal to that at the outer peripheral side.

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An encoder having a code pattern provided on a rotary disk, which detects the rotation speed and rotation position of the rotary disk by receiving light transmitted through or reflected from the code pattern by light receiving elements; wherein the light receiving elements have a plurality of light receiving portions to receive light, coming from a light emitting element, transmitted from or reflected from the code pattern, which are disposed so that it has a difference in phase in different positions in the radial direction of the rotary disk; the length of the rotary disk of the light receiving portions in the radial direction is set so as to gradually become shorter from the inner peripheral side toward the outer peripheral side; the area of the light receiving portion at the inner peripheral side of the light receiving element is set to be equal to that at the outer peripheral side.

According to the encoder of the invention, since the length,

of the light receiving window or rotary disk having the shape of the light receiving portions, in the radial direction is set so as to gradually become shorter from the inner peripheral side to the outer peripheral side, the area of the light receiving windows or the light receiving portion can be set to be the same regardless of the position of the rotary disk in the radial direction.

Brief description of the invention

FIG. 1 is a configurational view of an encoder according to a preferred embodiment according to the invention,

FIG. 2 is a plan view of a rotary slit disk 1 shown in FIG. 1,

FIG. 3 is a detailed view showing a light receiving window secured at a fixed slit 3 shown in FIG. 1,

FIG. 4 is a detailed view showing a light receiving portion secured at a light receiving element 4 shown in FIG. 1,

FIG. 5 is a view showing a current waveform of the light receiving element 4,

FIG. 6 is a view showing a waveform of amplified voltage,

FIG. 7 is a view showing a rotary slit disk 1 and fixed slit 3 according to the preferred embodiment, and showing a prior art rotary slit disk 22 and fixed slit 23,

FIG. 8 is a detailed view of a light receiving window secured at a fixed slit 9 according to another embodiment,

FIG. 9 is a detailed view of a light receiving window secured at a fixed slit 10 according to still another embodiment,

FIG. 10 is a detailed view of a light receiving window secured at a fixed slit 11 according to further another embodiment,

FIG. 11 is a detailed view of a light receiving window secured at a fixed slit 12 according to further another embodiment, and

FIG. 12 is a detailed view of a light receiving window secured at a fixed slit 13 according to further another embodiment.

Best mode for carrying out the invention

FIG. 1 is a configurational view of a preferred embodiment of the invention, and FIG. 2 is a plan view of a rotary slit disk constituting the encoder. In FIG. 1, 1 is a rotary slit disk such as glass, etc., which is fixed, directly or via an axial joint such as a coupling, at a motor shaft for which the rotation position or rotating speed is intended to be detected. As illustrated in FIG. 2, a code pattern of the reference pitch

6 is provided on the rotary slit disk 1. 2 is a light emitting element such as an infrared LED, etc., 3 is a fixed slit, having a light receiving window of a shape described later, which transmits a parallel light beam irradiated from the light emitting element 2 and transmitted through the code pattern on the rotary slit disk 1. 4 is a light receiving element such as a photo diode, etc. 5 is a circuit substrate that comprising an amplification portion 51 which converts photo-current converted signals to voltage at the light receiving element 4, a waveform processing circuit 52 for multiplication, interpolation and pulsation, an output circuit 53 and an LED drive circuit 54.

FIG. 3 shows light receiving windows provided at the fixed slit 3. Light receiving windows 31, 32, 33, and 34 located at different positions on the same radius are, respectively, disposed with a difference of 90° in the positional phase with reference to the basic pitch. The respective light receiving windows are established so that the length thereof in the radial direction from the outer peripheral side toward the inner peripheral side gradually becomes greater in order to make the opening area of the light receiving window on the outer peripheral side equal to that on the inner peripheral side.

Light of a light emitting diode 2 such as an infrared LED,

etc., is irradiated in a state where the rotary slit disk 1 is rotated at a constant speed of revolution, and light transmitted through the code pattern of the rotary slit disk 1 and the light receiving window of the fixed slit 3 is made incident into the light receiving element 4 (See FIG. 4), whereby photo-current converted minute currents (See FIG. 5) are obtained.

As shown in FIG. 4, respective light receiving portions 41, 42, 43, and 44 which constitutes the light receiving element 4, respectively, correspond to the light receiving windows 31, 32, 33 and 34 of the fixed slit.

In addition, since the opening areas of the respective light receiving windows of the fixed slit 3 are equal to each other, the quantities of light received by the respective light receiving portions of the light receiving elements are made equal to each other, whereby as shown in FIG. 5, the minute currents, that is, the minute currents 71, 72, 73, and 74 obtained at the respective light receiving portions 41, 42, 43 and 44 express the same intensity.

FIG. 6 shows the results of having converted the currents having characteristics shown in FIG. 5 to voltage. The minute currents obtained at the light receiving portions are converted to voltage by a series resistance method, etc., by the

amplification portion 51. Resultantly, as shown in FIG. 6, the respective signals 81, 82, 83, and 84 will have a waveform having the same amplitude (voltage).

Since the signals 81, 82, 83 and 84 thus obtained have the same frequency characteristics when being multiplied, interpolated or pulsated by the waveform processing circuit 52, no fluctuation occurs in the difference in positional phase at a high speed rotation, and flutter is not increased, which may be produced during high speed operation when carrying out multiplication by using a bridging circuit, etc. Also, even in a case where the rotating position is digitalized through analog-digital conversion, it is possible to achieve an encoder having better position precision in a wide range.

In addition, since the length of respective light receiving windows, which constitute the fixed slit 3, in the radial direction is set so as to be gradually shorter from the inner peripheral side toward the outer peripheral side, it is possible to design to have a smaller diameter of the rotary slit disk 1. That is, as shown in FIG. 7, the length of the respective light receiving windows, which constitute the prior art fixed slit 23, in the radial direction is set so as to be the same in all the radial directions of the rotary slit disk 22. On the other hand, since the length of the respective light

receiving windows, which constitute the fixed slit 3 of the embodiment, in the radial direction are set to be gradually smaller toward the outer peripheral side, the diameter of the rotary slit disk 1 can be designed to be smaller in line therewith.

Also, as shown in FIG. 8 and FIG. 9, the encoder is such that, in order to increase resolution power, a plurality of light receiving windows 91, 92, 93, and 94, and 101, 102, 103 and 104 (groups of the light receiving windows) of the same phase are, respectively, formed in the slits 9 and 10. However, in this case, the total sum of the opening areas of the light receiving windows of the same phase and the total sum of the opening areas of the light receiving windows of the other phase are set so as to be equal to each other.

In addition, as shown in FIG. 10, in a construction where the fixed slit and light receiving elements are made common, that is, in a construction where a slit is formed on a photo diode, the length of the respective light receiving portions 111, 112, 113, and 114 of the light receiving element 11 in the radial direction is set so as to become gradually longer from the outer peripheral side toward the inner peripheral side, whereby the areas of the respective light receiving portions are set so as to become equal to each other.

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Further, as shown in FIG. 11 and FIG. 12, in a construction where the fixed slit and light receiving elements are made common, that is, in a construction where a slit is formed on a photo diode, a plurality of light receiving portions 121, 122, 123, 124, and 131, 132, 133 and 134 (group of light receiving portions) of the same phase are provided at the light receiving elements 12 and 13, corresponding to the fixed slits 9 and 10 shown in the previous drawings FIG. 8 and FIG. 9, and the total sum of the area of the light receiving portions of the same phase and the total sum of the areas of the light receiving portions of the other phase are set so as to be equal to each other.

As described above, the encoder of the invention is an encoder having a code pattern provided on a rotary disk, in which light coming from a light emitting element and transmitted through or reflected from the code pattern is received by the light receiving element, and that detects the rotation speed and rotational position of the rotary disk; wherein a fixed slit is disposed between the rotary disk and the light receiving element so that a plurality of light receiving windows through which light reflected from or transmitted through the code pattern passes are disposed so as to have a difference in phase at different positions in the

radial direction of the rotary disk; the length of the light receiving windows in the radial direction is set so as to become gradually shorter from the inner peripheral side toward the outer peripheral side; and the opening area of the light receiving windows at the inner peripheral side of the fixed slit is set to be equal to that at the outer peripheral side; or the encoder having a code pattern provided on a rotary disk, which detects the rotation speed and rotation position of the rotary disk by receiving light transmitted through or reflected from the code pattern by light receiving elements; wherein the light receiving elements have a plurality of light receiving portions to receive light, coming from a light emitting element, transmitted from or reflected from the code pattern, which are disposed so that they have differences in phase in different positions in the radial direction of the rotary disk; the length of the rotary disk of the light receiving portions in the radial direction is set so as to gradually become shorter from the inner peripheral side toward the outer peripheral side; the area of the light receiving portion at the inner peripheral side of the light receiving element is set to be equal to that at the outer peripheral side.

Therefore, the amount of light which the light receiving elements receive can be made the same regardless of the position

of the rotary disk. Accordingly, it is possible to prevent an increase in high speed flutter arising due to fluctuations of the difference in the phase at high speed operation or when performing multiplication using a bridging circuit, etc. Also, even in a case where the rotational position is converted to digital signals by analog-digital conversion, it is possible to provide an encoder which enables better rotational precision over a wide range. Further, since the area of the light receiving windows and that of the light receiving portions can be made equal to each other regardless of the positions of the rotary disk, the length in the radial direction is set so as to gradually become shorter from the inner peripheral side toward the outer peripheral side. Therefore, the diameter of the rotary disk can be designed to be smaller than that of the prior art disks. In particular, an encoder having a number of tracks having high resolution power can be small in size.

Industrial applicability

An encoder according to the invention detects the rotation speed and position of a rotating axis of a servo motor, whereby it can be utilized where rotational position and speed are intended to be controlled at a very high precision.

What is claimed is:

1. An encoder having a code pattern provided on a rotary disk, which detects the rotation speed and rotational position of the rotary disk by receiving light coming from a light emitting element and transmitted through or reflected from said code pattern by said light receiving element; wherein a fixed slit which is disposed between said rotary disk and said light receiving element so that a plurality of light receiving windows through which light reflected from or transmitted through the code pattern passes is disposed so as to have a difference in phase at different positions in the radial direction of the rotary disk; the length of said light receiving windows in the radial direction is set so as to gradually become shorter from the inner peripheral side toward the outer peripheral side; and the opening area of said light receiving windows at the inner peripheral side of said fixed slit is set to be equal to that at the outer peripheral side.
2. An encoder as set forth in Claim 1, wherein said light receiving windows are a group of light receiving windows, consisting of a plurality of light receiving windows disposed on the same radius at the same phase, and the total sum of the opening areas of light receiving windows of the

same phase and the total sum of light receiving windows of the other phase are set to be equal to each other.

3. An encoder as set forth in Claim 2, wherein said groups of light receiving windows are disposed in a plurality on the same radius.
4. An encoder having a code pattern provided on a rotary disk, which detects the rotation speed and rotation position of said rotary disk by receiving light transmitted through or reflected from said code pattern by light receiving elements; wherein said light receiving elements have a plurality of light receiving portions to receive light, coming from a light emitting element, transmitted from or reflected from said code pattern, which are disposed so that they have differences in phase in different positions in the radial direction of said rotary disk; the length of said rotary disk of the light receiving portions in the radial direction is set so as to gradually become shorter from the inner peripheral side toward the outer peripheral side; the area of the light receiving portion at the inner peripheral side of the light receiving element is set to be equal to that at the outer peripheral side.
5. An encoder as set forth in Claim 4, wherein said light receiving windows are a group of light receiving windows,

consisting of a plurality of light receiving windows disposed on the same radius at the same phase, and the total sum of the opening areas of light receiving windows of the same phase and the total sum of light receiving windows of the other phase are set to be equal to each other.

6. An encoder as set forth in Claim 5, wherein said groups of light receiving windows are disposed in a plurality on the same radius.

Fig. 1

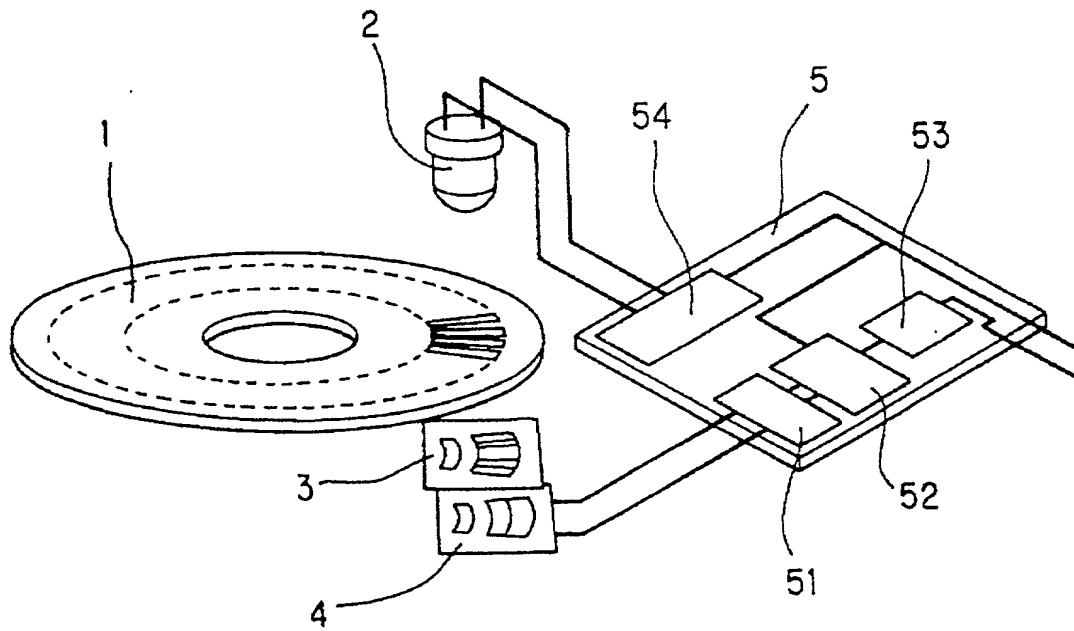


Fig. 3

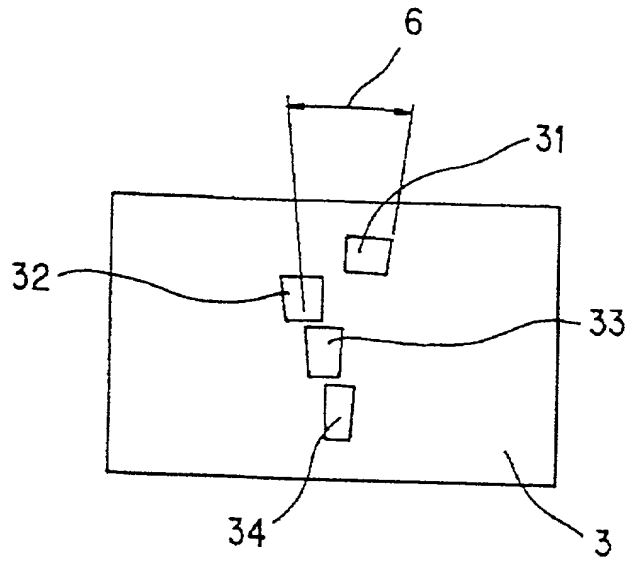


Fig. 4

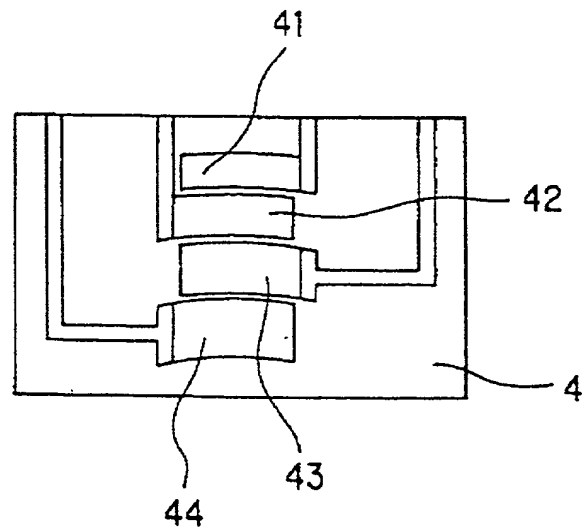


FIG. 5

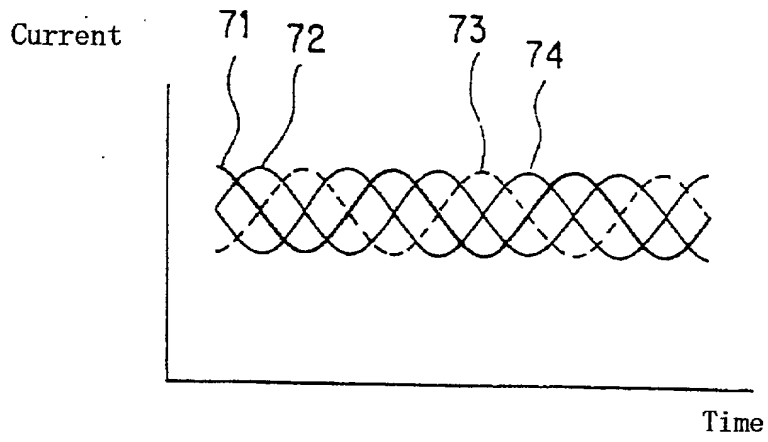


Fig. 6

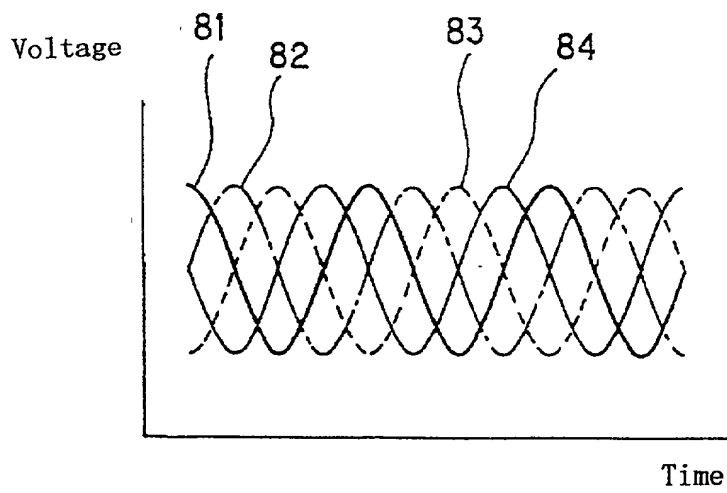


Fig. 7

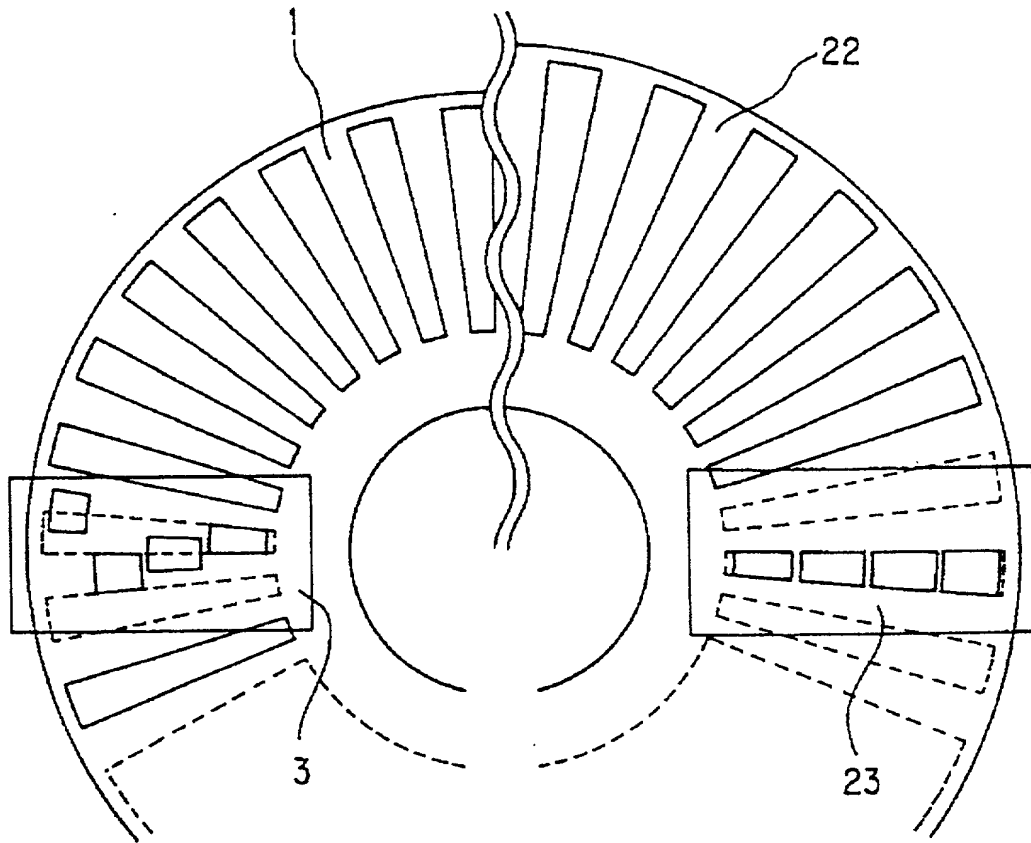


Fig. 8

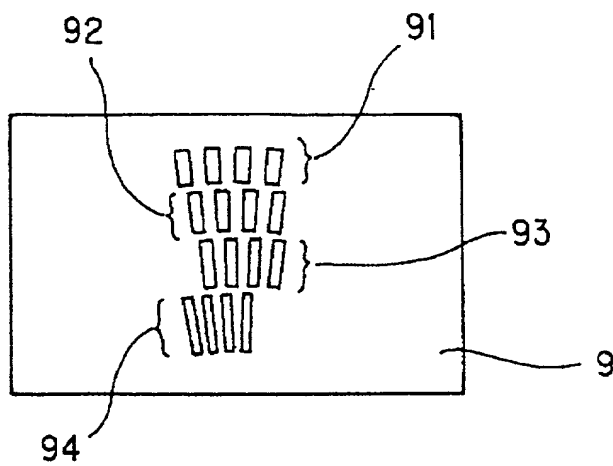


FIG. 9

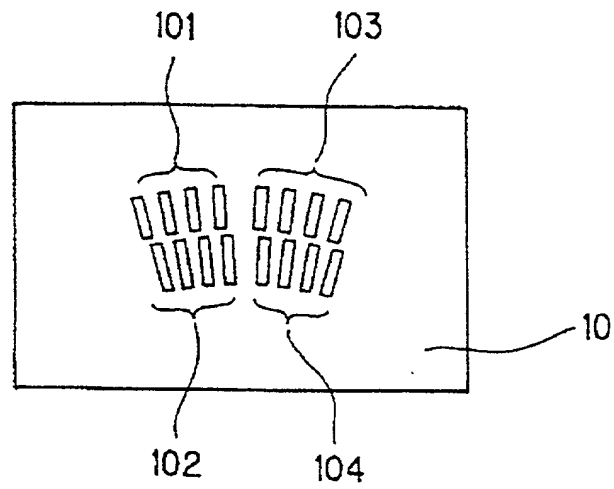


Fig. 10

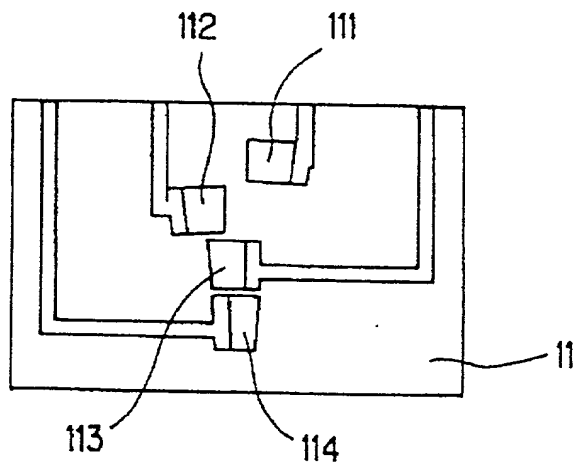


Fig. 11

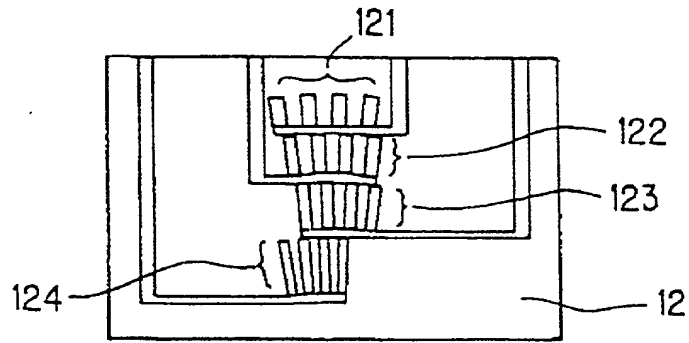
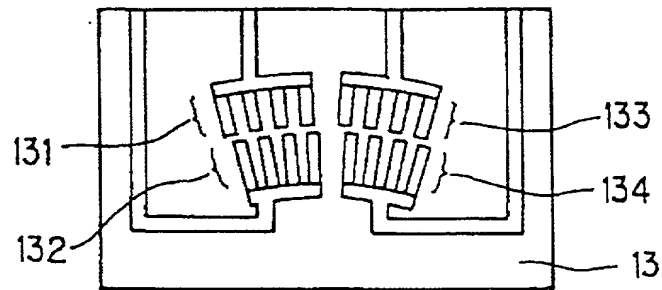


Fig. 12



Declaration for U.S. Patent Application

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled (Insert Title) ENCODER the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following is checked



was filed on December 10, 1998 as United States Application Number or PCT International Application Number PCT/JP98/05601 and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claim(s), as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119 (a) - (d) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application for which priority is claimed:

(List prior foreign applications. See note A on back of this page)	<u>09-351517</u> (Number)	<u>Japan</u> (Country)	<u>19/12/1997</u> (Day/Month/Year Filed)	Priority Claimed <u>XX</u> Yes ___ No
	_____ (Number)	_____ (Country)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed)	___ Yes ___ No
	_____ (Number)	_____ (Country)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed)	___ Yes ___ No
	_____ (Number)	_____ (Country)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed)	___ Yes ___ No

(See note B on back of this page)

___ See attached list for additional prior foreign applications

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

(List Prior U.S. Applications)

_____ (Appln. Serial No.)	_____ (Filing Date)	_____ (Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)
_____ (Appln. Serial No.)	_____ (Filing Date)	_____ (Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)
_____ (Appln. Serial No.)	_____ (Filing Date)	_____ (Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)

I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

James E. Armstrong, III, Reg. No. 18,366; William F. Westerman, Reg. No. 29,988; Ken-Ichi Hattori, Reg. No. 32,861; Le-Nhung McLeland, Reg. No. 31,541; Ronald P. Naughton, Reg. No. 24,616; William G. Kratz, Jr., Reg. No. 22,631; Mel R. Quintos, Reg. No. 31,898; Donald W. Hanson, Reg. No. 27,133; Stephen G. Adrian, Reg. No. 32,878; Scott M. Daniels, Reg. No. 32,562; William L. Brooks, Reg. No. 34,129; John F. Carney, Reg. No. 20,276; Edward F. Welsh, Reg. No. 32,455; John P. Kong, Reg. No. 40,054; James E. Armstrong, IV, Reg. No. 42,266; Nicholas E. Seckel, Reg. No. 44,373; Raymond J. Ho, Reg. No. 41,838; Thomas E. Brown, Reg. No. 44,450; and James N. Baker, Reg. No. 40,899.

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Title 18 of the United States Code, § 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

(See note C
above)

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